

*Restricted*

O

no 37

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
AUG 20 1946  
LIBRARY

For Period  
28 July to 3 August  
1946

*Restricted*





*Restricted*

WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

A conference was held with Mr. Kawai, Welfare Minister and Mr. Kasai, Director of Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, to discuss the status of the new over-all welfare legislation, now in committee discussion by the Japanese Diet.

The Welfare Minister expressed the appreciation of his staff for the counsel of this office in promulgating a liberal and democratic approach to the drafting of the welfare legislation now before the Japanese Diet. Mr. Kawai expressed the belief that "This legislation, would be the first to eliminate the charity stigma and in its place, institute the spirit of guaranteeing the social life of the people, by the Japanese Government, as a government duty".

In discussing family relief allotments it was pointed out to the Welfare Minister that no set family relief grants could be established due to varying costs of supplies in different Prefectures and further that by directive (SCAPIN-775, dated 27 Feb 1946) no maximum is to be placed on the amount of relief furnished to prevent hardship. The five basic principles for determining a family's relief needs were outlined to the Welfare Minister, namely; (1) Prevailing price levels, (2) Size of family, (3) Age of family members and activity, (4) Assets, (5) Health.

Distribution of Relief Goods from Reserve Supplies. The Welfare Ministry reported on the distribution of Relief Goods (former Japanese Army and Navy stocks) for the month of June 1946. The report reflected a total



*Restricted*

of 655,031 persons (639,917 persons in families, 15,214 single persons) in 46 Prefectures were recipients of the following relief goods:

Biscuits	208,337,494 Kgs.
Canned Goods	344,011,320 Kgs.
Clothing	307,445 items.

Emergency Assistance. Approval was given to release 1680 Kgs. of canned food and 2256 Kgs. of biscuits, formerly Japanese Army and Navy stocks, for victims of fire disasters in Niigata Prefecture. Approximately 2500 persons were affected and were in need of this emergency relief as requested through the Welfare Section, Eighth Army Military Government.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia. Miss Rhoads and Reverend McKillop, representatives of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) and a representative from this office departed for Korea to assist in formulating procedures covering the importation and distribution of LARA supplies in the Korean area.

Tokyo-To Welfare Institutions. A representative of this office section visited three of eight so called "Healthy Houses" belonging to Tokyo-To. These tuberculosis preventorium, located in Shizuoka Prefecture, have capacity for about 800 juveniles at a time, but due to the current food problem, are only operating at one-third capacity. Until the shortage of food stuffs and medical supplies cases, these installations will operate on a part-time basis only.

Prefectural Investigating Teams. A second report has been filed by above teams, with GHQ, SCAP in reference to irregular distribution of reserve

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Army -- Navy food stocks held for relief purposes. The prefecture concerned was Okayama. Disciplinary action will be taken by the Home and Welfare Ministry.

July 20 1946 instructions were issued (Sha-hatsu No. 559) to all Governors of prefectures regarding procedure in future distribution of "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief." file AG 400 (13 July 46)PH (SCAPIN-1713-A). These instructions charge the Governor to distribute impartially and without cost to only the needy and helpless. Governors were cautioned to prevent this food from falling into illegal channels. The governor was further advised to work closely with Military Government officials in this program. The Inspection Teams will continue to audit the prefectural welfare program.

Foreign Nationals. 25 July 1946 the Imperial Japanese Government replied to Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government subject "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons" file AG 400 (19 July 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1069) submitting the following dietaries:

Basically rice dietaries:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rice	4.4 Kg.	In case rice is unavailable 4.4 Kg. of flour or 22 Kg. of Irish potatoes or sweet potatoes will be furnished.
Misc.	100 Momme	Can be substituted by 1 lb. of canned food according to choice of rationee.
Shoyu	2 go	
Edible Oil	1 go	
Sugar	40 Momme	

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Canned Fish	5 pounds	

Basically non-rice dietaries:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin	
Butter	2 lbs.	
Edible Oil	3 go	
Canned foods	7 lbs.	
Lean Beef	200 Momme	
Four, Wheat	500 Momme	
Irish or Sweet Potatoes	3 Kan	If potatoes are unavailable 600 Momme of flour will be substituted.

Reply was made 30 July 1946 accepting the Japanese plan with the following exceptions:

Paragraph 2 above last item, to read, "If potatoes are unavailable, 500 Momme of flour will be substituted and addition thereto 100 grams of leafy vegetables will be substituted."

Nations enumerated in surveillance instructions, in regard to SCAPIN-1019, were repeated to the Japanese Government with Taiwan residents in Japan included providing these residents are certified Chinese Nationals by the Chinese Consular Affairs Division of the Chinese Mission.

The Japanese Government will be required to furnish the Foreign Nationals at the place from which they now receive their ration.

Effective date shall be 15 August 1946.

The supplementary ration to be in addition to the full Japanese ration and both to be furnished regularly.

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

## SECTION II

### ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3049 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,517 beds, 108,977 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 272,386 out-patients treated.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 28 July to 3 August 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	2
Hokkaido	Texas fever	1

## SECTION IV

### DENTAL AFFAIRS

The fourth general meeting of the Council on Dental Education met 29 July 1946. The curriculum as recommended by the sub-committee was unanimously approved by the council. Progress reports were rendered by other sub-committees.

All legislation proposed by the Council has been approved by the Bureau of Legislation and is expected to be passed by the Diet so as to be effective 1 September 1946. Appropriations for effecting Council proceedings and National Board affairs has been approved by the Finance Ministry.

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The Institute of Public Health has prepared and presented a program for the training of Medical personnel which includes 50 Graduate Nurses. This course is to begin in September and will be held in Tokyo. Full plans as to curriculum, length of course for different groups and how candidates are selected are on file. This is pertaining to the Ordinance of Educational Function of the Institutes of Public Health.

Conference was held with Japanese Nurse in Osaka, (she has been the Editor of the Nurses Association Magazine "The Nurse") re: the continuation of the magazine. Back copies of the magazine were requested and one copy has been sent to C.I.&E., (Press & Publication Section) for information re: status of magazine. Another conference was held re: the official status of the magazine and the possibility of an editorial staff. As the National Nurses' Association is not officially functioning we cannot appoint Board members for the magazine but will plan to have the magazine start functioning with the understanding that as soon as the Association can meet an editorial board will be named and the magazine will become the official organ of the Association.

Two more Prefectural Surveys were completed this week. This completes ten prefectures in Japan.

The Demonstration School "clean up" program continues. Material for sheets and pillow cases has been obtained and they are being made. Uniforms will be made next. Space for nursery has been set aside in hospital and is being cleaned up. Central supply room has been designated and is being cleaned up. Cooperation seems much better. Staff meetings con-

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

tinue.

SECTION VI

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

It is apparent that health officials, at the prefectural level, are not familiar with supply programs that have been developed for disease control purposes. In spite of the fact that materials are available in prefectures and have been for sometime, this office still receives reports that the Japanese Government is unable to supply required items. Upon investigation, it is usually found that sizeable quantities of vaccines and insecticides are on hand without the knowledge of local health officials.

Since a supply system must be developed at the prefectural level, which can handle this problem in an efficient and expeditious manner, it is particularly important that military government personnel take steps to acquaint prefectural officials with present supply policies and procedures. Action must be taken to effectively utilize supplies and equipment now being furnished. As soon as possible these activities must be extended to include estimates of future requirements.

In addition to insect and rodent control material there is available at the present time sufficient vaccine and sera to meet all requirements. As soon as arrangements are completed at the national level, DDT products will be turned over directly to the Japanese Government in sufficient quantities to cover disease control programs. These products will be distribu-

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

ted to prefectures for use as directed by prefectural health officials, under supervision of military government personnel.

#### Production

A check sheet was submitted to ESS outlining the contemplated import program of DDT products and requesting that necessary action be taken to provide sufficient suitable containers to package these products after they have been refined by the Japanese Government.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry to determine cholera vaccine requirements and method of distribution. It was decided to maintain 10,000,000 cc as reserve stock until 15 September 1946. Requirements during the interim period are to be furnished by designated laboratories for specific prefectures. The quantity needed will depend upon incidence of cholera since vaccination will be conducted in only the danger areas.

Production and distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to all prefectures in Japan is continuing according to schedule.

Continued efforts are being made to increase production of essential medicines. The principal limiting factor at present is the fact that all controlled items must be sold to the Central Medicine Control Company. The Central Medicine Control Company reimburses the manufacturers by means of frozen checks which results in the manufacturers limiting production of controlled items insofar as possible. The manufacturers are producing non-controlled items in order that they can effect sale to several wholesalers thereby receiving cash for all sales.

#### Distribution

Shipment of 8,000,000 cc's of Japanese produced cholera vaccine was

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

made to Korea. This shipment completes 10,000,000 cc allocation requested by Korea.

Estimates are being prepared by the Medical Treatment Section, Quarantine Relief Board, Welfare Ministry, on requirements of cholera and typhus vaccine for the repatriation program for Ryukuans from 15 August to 31 December 1946. The ports involved are: Kogoshima, Kure, Nagoya, and Sasebo. An estimated amount of 322,770 cc of cholera and typhus vaccine will be required to complete the inoculation program for these repatriates.

Several items were removed from the controlled list of sanitary goods. Sanitary goods include rubber products for hospital use, some types of dressings and miscellaneous items of hospital supplies. Surgical dressings are not included in this category as these items are handled by the Sanitary Materials Control Company.

#### Narcotics

A report received from the Welfare Ministry shows approximately 1,500 narcotic addicts in Japan although five prefectures including Tokyo-To have not yet reported. Investigations directed by SCAP-narcotic control officers indicate the report does not present a true total since many prostitutes are narcotic addicts, and have not been reported to the Japanese Government by doctors who charge exorbitant prices in supplying narcotics for this illicit traffic.

Another six truckloads of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were transferred, valued at approximately ¥3,500,000, represent about 80 percent will be transferred during the week beginning 5 August 1946.

A reorganization prepared by the Welfare Ministry will establish a Narcotic Section in the Medical Supply Bureau to regulate and control

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

narcotics in Japan through similar organizations at prefectural levels. The Narcotic Section will replace the Narcotic Division, Pharmacy Section, Bureau of Hygiene in the Japanese Government. The prepared reorganization will improve effective narcotic control in Japan.

## SECTION VIII

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Reemployment of government officials who had been discharged because of incompetence and/or non-cooperation with occupation officials. Dr. Katsumata is going to investigate this and wishes to know the names of any officials dismissed in the future.

Conference was held with Dr. Bamba, Chief of Communicable Disease Section, Bureau of Public Health, Hokkaido. He enumerated difficulties in the control of communicable diseases such as poor transportation and communication and the lack of personnel in the Public Health Bureau.

A trip was made to the Uraga repatriation center in company with Miss Strahler, representative of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. An inspection was made of the Mikawa Maru, a Japanese hospital ship which was in port at the time of visit.

#### Cholera

2 additional cases of cholera developed in the isolated contacts in the Kanagawa outbreak. 4000 stool examinations were done in the Otsu area, Kanagawa prefecture, and one carrier was found.

Cases of cholera continue to occur in Southern Honshu and Kyushu. 25 Cases were reported from Yamaguchi prefecture, 22 of which were Koreans seeking illegal entry. Hiroshima which had reported 101 cases up to 22

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

July 1946, has reported no further cases during the past week.

### Sanitation

The Consultant on Mosquito Abatement, Commission on Virus and Rickettsial Diseases has made a partial investigation of the insect control program in Japan and has submitted a preliminary report. Pertinent observations are quoted for the information of Public Health officers in the field.

"The control of mosquitoes, which is principally a function of local governments, should be considered to be (as a phase of sanitation) one of the functions of the public health authorities, except that in the control of rice field mosquitoes it may be considered to be a function of the Agriculture authorities.

The mosquito control problem can be divided into three main sections.

Control of the container breeding species, principally Aedes albopictus (the dengue vector), and Aedes togoi.

Control of the foul water breeding species, principally Culex pipiens pallens, and Armigeres obturbans.

Control of the rice field breeding species, principally Culex tritaeniorhynchus (suspected to be the principal vector of Japanese B encephalitis), and Anopheles hyrcanus sinensis, the malaria vector.

"The best progress in mosquito control in Japan in 1946 has been made with relation to the container breeding species. In many cities and villages most of the concrete water containers, used for holding water for fire protection, have been turned over or otherwise eliminated as mosquito breeders. However, the greater part of this work had been done at the order of our military personnel prior to the organization of Japanese civilian mosquito control. In the opinion of competent Japanese observers, this

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

work has noticeably reduced the numbers of mosquitoes in certain Japanese cities so far in 1946, as compared with previous years.

"Personal investigation of Japanese civilian insect and rodent control teams warrants the following tentative conclusions:

"On the average, the results so far accomplished are rather meager.

"In limited areas where teams have been well organized and supervised fairly good mosquito control is being obtained, when the basic defects in Japanese sanitation are considered. The most obvious improvement is in the reduction of the container breeding group of mosquitoes.

"In most instances these teams perform their work inadequately, perfunctorily and with little understanding of principles or methods. Especially, they do not thoroughly understand that effective mosquito abatement of the container breeding and foul water breeding types of mosquitoes requires the most careful, painstaking and detailed inspection to locate all mosquito breeding places, any of which are partially concealed and often difficult to find.

"In some areas practically no attempt has been made to organize these teams, and they are not yet functioning.

"In some areas the Japanese are given no assistance with equipment and supplies from our military government, and they are required to depend entirely upon Japanese equipment and supplies, regardless of their adequacy. In other areas apparently little attempt has been made to require the Japanese to utilize their own equipment and supplies, and their program depends very largely upon the use of American military equipment and supplies.

"The numerous Japanese cemeteries are sources of many mosquitoes of the container breeding group (paragraph 4 previous). In some areas good control has been obtained under direction of Malaria Control Detachments by requir-

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

ing the cemetery caretakers to fill all the water-containing holes in the monuments with coarse sand or fine gravel. This practice should be made compulsory throughout Japan.

"Until an adequate solution for the complex problem of excreta disposal in Japan has been worked out, it appears to be most probable that the only measure of control of mosquito breeding in the Japanese privies (benjos) and other stationary containers of liquid fecal matter which can be expected to be successful is the heavy application of 5% DDT residual spray to the surfaces immediately adjacent to the containers (such as sidewalls and ceilings or cover). Under this treatment the benjo or cess-pool becomes a death trap for the mosquitoes breedign in foul water".

#### Port Quarantine

The Port quarantine consultant is on an inspection tour of the repatriation centers in Southern Honshu and Kyushu.

The VO27 with 2506 passengers from Hulutao put in at Maijma but cholera was found to be aboard and it was ordered to proceed to Sasebo.

The illegal entry of Koreans continues to be a major problem in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into Japan. 22 stowaway Koreans with Cholera were apprehended at Shimonosaki, Yamaguchi prefecture.

The eight officers trained in port quarantine who arrived last week have been inspecting facilities at the repatriation center at Uraga.

Due to outbreak of cholera among repatriates arriving from Hulutao, all repatriation from Hulutao has been stopped until the situation warrants resumption.

#### SECTION IX

##### DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (30 Jul 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1094) Subj: Ration for United Nations'

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

## SECTION X

### SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 13 JULY 1946

#### Welfare

General. A telegram announcing the availability of relief supplies donated by Koreans in Japan for the benefit of flood sufferers in Korea was received through XXIV Corps Headquarters.

Bureau of Housing. Pending authority for the establishment of a National Housing Authority to alleviate critical housing conditions, the adoption of adobe construction has been proposed and is under consideration. A translation in Korean of a U.S. Government pamphlet on adobe construction has been completed. To insure successful adaptation of this form of building material to Korean climate and resources, the construction of a demonstration house is contemplated. If the experimental structure meets the test satisfactorily, permission for the publication and dissemination of the pamphlet will be requested.

Bureau of Welfare Supply. A shipment of relief supplies, including the Hawaiian consignment, was dispatched to Cholla Pukto by L.S.T.

Shoes purchased from the Material Control Corporation were sorted and those considered unusable were sold for scrap at ¥200 per case. The net return for the sale was ¥80,800.

Bureau of Welfare Institutions and Agencies. Mr. F. Eugene Keneflick, American Red Cross Civilian Relief Representative has completed a preliminary survey of institutions for dependent children in Seoul. The survey revealed that one-third of the eighteen children's institutions maintain

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

approved standards. Mr. Keneflick will assist the Seoul Welfare Office in the formulation of measures to raise the standards of those in need of corrective action.

Korean National Red Cross. The approval of the articles of incorporation for the organization of the Korean National Red Cross is expected during the coming week. It is planned to appoint various committees at meetings scheduled to be held in the near future.

#### Hospital Administration

Korean Physicians in government service will be allowed to engage in the private practice of their profession, provided practice is carried out after regular duty hours.

#### Supply

Distribution. The third allocation of CAD Medical Supplies was distributed to four provinces. Shipments approximated 130 tons and were valued at ¥11,000,000.

Medical supplies from the Japanese Relief Society were allocated to Seoul city relief.

Manufacturing. An allocation of gasoline was made to production for manufacture of insecticide.

The Chosen Manufacturing Supply Company was ordered to manufacture 720 tons of alcohol for medicinal use.

#### Nursing Affairs

On July 10, 1946, the third public health nurses course was opened. Eleven students were present. Plans are being discussed re: proposal to include the school of Nursing at Seoul University Hospital under Univer-

*Restricted*







Page 16 missing



